

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1874.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,
Received up to 8th July, 1874.

~~~~~  
POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

A correspondent of the *Maya Memorial Gazette* is surprised to find that brick-kilns are still to be found within some towns, despite the strict prohibitory orders of Government. In Ghazeepore there are several kilns in the cantonment bazaar, half a mile from the city.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, in its local news columns, says that Ramjee Lall, an escaped and proclaimed convict of Ghazeeabad, lately sent a petition in English to the Superintendent of Police, Meerut, offering to surrender on condition of pardon. The petition came through the Delhi post-office, and should be sent to Delhi for identification of the handwriting, by which means the offender could easily be traced.

It is added that another highway robbery has been committed near Mowana (Meerut). The police should keep a watch on the bad characters of the district, and especially on members of the Baoree tribe of wandering thieves.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Alám* and some other newspapers complain loudly that the hours of sitting of the District Courts



have been changed in the hot weather from 6 A. M. to 12 A. M., instead of being from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: the change is convenient to the presiding officers, but to no one else.

(a.) The presiding officers seldom come to Court precisely at 6, and are in a hurry to leave Court exactly at 12, consequently all official business is done in a hasty and perfunctory manner.

(b.) Litigants who live at a distance cannot be present when the Court is opened, and when the Court rises all suitors have to go home in the blazing sun.

(c.) The subordinate executive officers, on whom the whole weight of the work falls, have to hurry to Court fasting, and to work in this condition till past 2 o'clock.

(d.) The *tuhseeldars* of the *sudder tuhseels*, knowing that the *Sahib* must have gone home, give up their work at 12 o'clock and retire to rest, to the great inconvenience and loss of the *zemindars* whose suits are pending before them.

For these and various other reasons, Government is asked to fix office hours at from 10 to 4 invariably throughout the year.

If the Judges of the High Court and of the Chief Court (Punjab) can keep the same time throughout the year, there is no reason why the officers of the District Courts should not do so also.

The *Shola-i-Tur* says that the Cawnpore washermen wash clothes by the river side where the people bathe, and that water is carried thence to the city for drinking. The editor wonders why the Municipal Committee have endured this nuisance so long, and calls upon them to set aside a place by the river for the washing of clothes, as has been done by the Agra Municipality.



The *Akhbār Anjuman-i-Hind* remarks that, despite prohibitions by Government, various forms of cruelty to animals are still common in Indian cities, as—

(1) Overloading a camel dāk gharry drawn by a single camel.

(2) Cock and quail fighting.

(3) The torturing of pigeons by pigeon fanciers (particulars of which were given in a recent number of *Selections*).

The writer thinks that Government should fix the number of passengers and the weight of goods to be carried by a camel dāk gharry, and that a society for the prevention of cruelty towards animals should be established in every town.

A Lucknow correspondent of the same paper laments that the incomes of charitable and religious trusts in Lucknow are still misappropriated by the managers, despite the particular attention which has lately been bestowed on this subject by the Chief Commissioner, in view of the scarcity now prevailing in Oudh.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhā* of the 8th June draws attention to the difficulty which sureties find in getting back their security money. A petition has to be submitted to the Magistrate, who writes an order on it, after which it passes through several hands to the officer by whose order the security was taken, and after signature by him it has to be carried to the Bank of Bengal for payment. All this takes up several days, and subjects the poor surety to much useless trouble and loss. The writer thinks that security money should be paid back to the surety by an order on the treasurer immediately on his submitting his petition to the Magistrate.

In its local news column, the same paper says that not long ago, in Alipoora, a party of some fifteen Mahomedans broke into a house where a religious ceremony of the Hindoos (*Satya Nārāyan ki kathā*) was going on. The editor hopes the authorities will punish the offenders severely.



The *Naj'-ul-Azim* of the 9th June has been informed that great oppression is exercised towards zemindars by native executive engineers and other officers in the Punjab, who are charged with the superintendence of the digging of canals and the collection of materials for that purpose. The orders of Government, that zemindars shall render these officers all assistance in their power, are made a pretext for paying insufficient prices for goods bought, and insufficient hire for carts and beasts of burden. Government is asked to look into this matter.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 12th June deplors the increase in the crime of adultery, which is said to be the necessary result of the law allowing unwarrantable liberty of action to women. It is a wonder that a civilized Government, such as that of the English, should tolerate a law like this, which is a prolific source of crime, of depravity, and of the poverty and ruin of numerous families. Government should follow the example of the Missouri Legislative Council, who have framed a strict regulation for the suppression of adultery, providing, among other things, that any person who keeps a brothel shall be liable to a fine of 500 dollars or six months' imprisonment; and that whosoever enters such a house, except on official business, shall be punished by a fine of 1,000 dollars or imprisonment, or both.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab* of the same date praises Sir Henry Davies for the active interest taken by him in propagating the breed of good horses in the Punjab. He is said to be the first Lieutenant-Governor who has given his mind to the subject, and his exertions have met with singular success. A special officer (Mr. Moir, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, Rawulpindee,) has been appointed by him for the superintendence of the Government stallions in all districts, and for the selection of good brood mares. The only suggestion the editor would offer is that, besides Rawulpindee, two other cities, viz., Lahore and Delhi, should be fixed as



sudder stations for Government stallions, and an experienced superintendent like Mr. Moir should be posted to each.

In the next number (19th June) the editor gives an account of the remarkable success which has attended the Rawul Pindie Horse Fair. It is, however, much to be deplored that Government has not recognised the need of improving the breed of mules as well as horses.

The same paper, noticing the conferment of the title of K.C.S.I. on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, remarks that His Honor is well worthy of the distinction, both in consideration of his past services and of the merits of his administration of the Punjab. The writer then praises the Lieutenant-Governor's talents as a Governor, and his virtue as a man, especially commending his habit of free intercourse with the natives.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 13th June draws the attention of the Municipal Committee of Lahore to the practice of keeping cess-pools in the vicinity of the city, whence manure is sold to zemindars and cultivators. The Municipal Committee should order all sweepings to be carried out of the city and burnt, the ashes being used as manure.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá* of the 15th June points out the need of metalling the road running from Bhairon Nath-ka-Chouraha along the Jutunburh and the Gae Ghat to Trilochun ka-Gola, where it joins the Rajghat road. At present carts take the whole day to reach Gola. The Municipality care to mend only such roads as are frequented by the carriages and buggies of Europeans and wealthy mahajuns.

An Ajmere correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* of the 16th June mentions the frequency of highway robberies in that city. Three of these are said to have lately happened in a single week :—

(a.) A party of Ajmere bunneahs, on their way to Marwar to a marriage, were attacked and robbed by dacoits near the



Marwar frontier, four coss from Pushkur, two of them being also severely wounded.

(b.) Another party were robbed of money and jewels on the Thanour road, eight coss from Ajmere, and one man was shot, who afterwards died.

(c.) A third party of mahajuns with their families on a pilgrimage to Pushkur were surprised by a gang of robbers while crossing the Bāndee stream, near the Ana Sagar lake, half a mile from Ajmere. They were all robbed, and some of them were severely wounded.

These outrages are, as before, attributed to the negligence and mismanagement of the Ajmere police, of which another instance is mentioned in the *Oudh Akhbār* of the 26th June. A native gentleman riding at night was pulled off his horse and beaten and robbed by four or five bad characters near Mudar Durwaza. No constable was to be found, and when the injured man made a complaint at the police station, he was told to go to the Kotwal, who in turn sent him to the Mohurrir to have his statement taken down, and when the complainant pressed him to make an inquiry, ordered him to be driven out of the police station.

The *Hindú Prakash* of the 19th June states, on the authority of a correspondent, that at 10 o'clock on the night of the 12th idem two camel dāk-gharries, on their way from Agra to Muttra, were robbed by dacoits two coss outside Agra. A few of the passengers were hurt, and property valued at Rs. 600 was carried away. The robbers are said to have been forty in number. No trace of the offenders or the robbed property has been discovered.

A local correspondent of the *Benares Akhbār* of the 25th June agrees with the editor that the bazaars and streets should be lighted on moonlight nights during the rainy season. Great inconvenience is suffered by the people from the withdrawal of lights at this season of the year.



The writer strongly censures the municipality of Benares for paying no attention to this and other important matters which have been repeatedly brought to their notice by the local newspapers.

The *Hindū Prakāśh* of the 26th June complains of the mismanagement of the Jounpore police, which has encouraged persons of bad livelihood to pursue their lawless career with great freedom and intrepidity. As an instance of this, it is mentioned that on the evening of the 3rd June, as a goldsmith was going home from his shop with his purse, four *budmashes* fell upon him and forcibly took away the purse as well as his silver girdle.

The *Nur-ul-Absār* of the 1st July remarks on the anomalous spelling of Hindustanee proper names. Hitherto the form assumed by such names in English has varied according to the fancy of the writer. The Government of India, however, has lately ruled that the Hunterian system of spelling be adopted in all Government offices, and with a view to this have published some lists of proper names spelt according to this system; but at the same time have authorized the several local Governments to adopt any system they choose for the spelling of such names as are well known and in common use.

The editor has recently objected to this exception. If a rule is to be laid down, it should be of universal application. There is no reason, for instance, why the ancient error of writing *Delhi* for *Dehli* should be perpetuated. Since writing the above, however, the anomaly has been heightened by the lists of Indian names which have been published by the Governments of the North-Western and Central Provinces. The former list keeps to the old system of spelling, and writes *Geruckpore*, while the latter list follows the Government of India and writes *Gorakhpore*. Both the lists having been published by authority, the difference in the spelling of the same names will be a matter of serious consequence in official writings,



maps, books, &c. In the writer's opinion, since it is the wish of the Supreme Government that all differences in the spelling of Indian names should cease, there ought to be but one list for names all over India.

The *Hindú Prakash* of the 3rd July, in its local news columns, writes that, in defiance of the order of the Punjab Government, the old cruel custom of killing dogs in the streets is still prevalent in Umritsur. The sweepers who kill the dogs drag their carcasses through the streets, leaving a trail of blood on the ground. The sight is extremely disgusting, and is especially offensive to the religious feelings of the Hindoos. A serious disturbance lately took place in Delhi from this cause. It is high time, therefore, that the killing of dogs in the streets of cities should be strictly prohibited.

The *Punjabi Akhbār* of the 4th July, in an article communicated by a correspondent, draws attention to the misappropriation of the income arising from the endowments of Shah Doolah's shrine in the city of Gujrat (Punjab). Besides the perpetual grant of two villages from Government, the shrine receives large sums from the pilgrims who come hither from every quarter, and from the disciples of Shah Doolah, who are scattered over all the hilly country between Bhimbur and Cashmere, through which tracts the ministers of the shrine make half-yearly circuits for the purpose of receiving contributions. All this income is appropriated by the ministers, not a farthing being spent in the maintenance of the shrine. The consequence is, that even the celebration of the anniversary rites, which are observed at the poorest shrines—to say nothing of other religious duties—is neglected, and the tomb is in a miserable state, and the houses belonging to it have either been sold or are in a dilapidated condition. The single mosque which had hitherto escaped their usurpations has lately been sold to the railway company, notwithstanding strong remonstrances on the part of the public.



The *Koh-i-Nûr* of the same date criticises the new marriage bill which for some time past has been under the consideration of the Indian Legislative Council. The bill has been framed on account of the recent conversions of Englishmen to Islam, and with a view to hinder such conversions hereafter. A convert must henceforth keep his Christian wife; and if she refuses to live with him, as she is sure to do, he must live as a bachelor for the rest of his life.

These enactments will fetter freedom of conscience, and prove a great obstacle to the growth of true religious feeling. They will be as odious to the natives of India as the present law which enables a Hindoo or Mussulman who becomes a Christian to sue for the recovery of his wife, and have her subjected to the disgrace of being summoned before the Court in public, however respectable; while, in the event of her refusal to live with her husband, six months are given her to consider her decision, during which time her husband is allowed to see her at intervals.

The same paper has the following in its correspondence columns:—

*Agra.*—Some camel dâk-gharries have been plundered near Secundra. The robbers wounded the passengers and carried away all their property. The Secundra police remained neutral, and the city kotwal, after the usual inquiries, suffered the case to drop; but at length, on the information of a chowkeedar, a European inspector of police searched the house of a head-constable named Muzhur Ali, where some of the stolen property was found. When the police commit such grave offences what hope can there be of the safety of the lives and property of the people.

*Ghazeeabad.*—There is no waiting-room to the new tuhseel, and suitors are put to great inconvenience for the want of it.

The need of a dispensary, too, is much felt.



*Jhelam.*—The streets and the lanes are in a very filthy condition, and are sometimes not swept for several days together.

*Umritsur.*—A theft of property of the value of Rs. 2,500 has been committed in the house of one Narayan of Shikarpore. The thief has not been found, and the poor owner has offered a reward of Rs. 100 to any one who discovers the stolen property.

Brothels have again been set up in many places in the city.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Alam* of the 5th July invites attention to the partiality of the Criminal Court at Ghazeepore in the case of Baboo Madhav Chandra Mitra (owner of a dâk-gharry) *versus* Mr. L'Estrange. The defendant travelled in the plaintiff's dâk-gharry from Nawapoorra to the Zumaneeah railway station, and paid only Rs. 4 instead of Rs. 5, the stipulated hire; and on being asked by the plaintiff to pay the balance, beat him severely. When the case came before the Court, Mr. L'Estrange urged in his defence that the Baboo provoked his anger, and was therefore beaten by him. The Court accepted the plea, and dismissed the case.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Marwar Gazette* says that the Nawab of Tonk has ordered the pay for April and May (Rs. 70,000) of the servants of the Toshakhana, (one of the two departments of the State), and of the courtiers, the members and dependents of the royal family, &c., to be confiscated, in order to make up a deficit in the royal treasury.

The *Malwa Akhbâr* regrets to find that in Indore persons accused of criminal offences are kept in custody a long time before trial. There are at present some 80 or 90 men and women, some of whom have been in custody without trial for the last two years.



Again, prisoners in the jail are not allowed to represent their grievances, or say what they have to say, either to their relatives or to the Government officers who come to visit them. If any prisoner ventures to speak, the jail peons stop his food for a day. The consequence is, that several of the prisoners who have been sentenced to fine or have been ordered to give security, remain in the jail without any chance of obtaining their release.

The attention of the Indore Government is invited to this.

The *Naf-ul-Azim* of the 30th June has been informed that one Moonshee Chhuttun Lal, who was travelling with his family in a native cart from Mouzah Dosih towards Jey-pore under the escort of a few attendants, was attacked near Mouzah Khuzoona by a party of six mounted dacoits, who knocked down the escort, wounding three of them, and then plundered the party of all their money, jewels, and other property, amounting to Rs. 8,000. A woman and some children were also wounded by the robbers in an attempt to seize their ornaments.

The *Hindú Prakāsh* of the 3rd July, in an article communicated by a correspondent, contrasts the present flourishing condition of Cashmere with the state of the country twenty years ago. The writer is struck with amazement by the wonderful reforms and improvements which have taken place in all departments of the State, and by the various schemes and institutions of public usefulness which have been introduced within a brief space of time, and have now raised Cashmere to a level with the most civilized European States. The remarkable services rendered by the State to the Yarkund expedition, and the convincing proofs it has repeatedly given of its firm attachment and loyalty to the British Government, are also pronounced to be worthy of the highest encomiums.

The writer attributes all this chiefly to the wise and able administration, the tact and energy of Divan Kripa Ram.



Government should confer on the Prime Minister the title of K.C.S.I., and the same honorary titles as are enjoyed by Sir Salar Jung.

The *Núr-ul-Anwár* of the 4th July says that on the road near Raneepoorá, in the Indore territory, a fuqueer and two passengers were assaulted by four or five robbers, who wounded them severely, and made off with all the property in their possession. The offenders have not been caught.

#### COMMERCIAL (RAILWAYS).

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz*, in an article communicated by a correspondent, says that on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi line tickets are given within a fixed time before the arrival of a train, and not at any time afterwards, however long the train may stay at the platform. By this rule many persons are unable to get tickets, and those who happen to have taken a ticket for part only of their journey have to travel the remaining part without a ticket, or wait for the next train. The writer was in this case not long ago, as he was travelling from Meerut to Umritsur; having taken a ticket to Umballa only, in case the state of his health should not permit him to proceed further.

Another correspondent of the same paper repeats the old complaint of the contracts given by railway companies for the sale of refreshments at railway stations. The prices of eatables are greatly enhanced by these monopolies; and it has now become impossible to get a light for smoking without paying two pice. Prices are especially high at Allygurh.

The writer sees no reason why all sellers of refreshments should not be allowed to hawk their wares at railway stations if they choose. Railway passengers would thus get better refreshments, and pay less for them.

The *Hindú Prakásh* of the 3rd July repeats the old complaint of the inconvenience and ill-treatment suffered by



natives who have to travel with Europeans in the upper class carriages. A native Christian, the head-master of a school in a city in the Punjab, was lately travelling from Mooltan to Umritsur in a carriage of the intermediate-class. On the arrival of the train at Lahore, a European wanted to turn him out of the carriage, and called in the aid of the railway guard; and it was only after some altercation that the poor man was allowed to retain his seat.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The *Lawrence Gazette* invites attention to the following grave defects in the English system of education, which are said to be the chief causes of the unpopularity of the Government schools, and the imperfection of the instruction imparted by them :--

(a.) The schoolmasters, instead of teaching the boys themselves, bid them prepare a fixed lesson at home, and hear it read out before them the next day.

(b.) The lesson fixed for each day is much more than the boys are able to learn.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 12th June publishes a review of *Harish Chandra's Magazine*, a monthly Anglo-Hindee journal published at Benares. The writer begins by saying that the high promises set forth in the prospectus of the magazine, viz., that it will contain "articles on literary, scientific, political and religious subjects, antiquities, reviews, dramas, history, novels, poetical selections, gossip, humour and wit," have been more than fulfilled. All the numbers which have issued up to this time surpass the highest expectations of the public, and contain much interesting, instructive and useful matter. The "essay on divine love," "the court of Kaliyug Raj," "the fifth prophet," "the wonderful dream," satires on the vices of educated Hindoos in prose; and "the marriage gift," an ode written in honour of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, "the lover's complaint," "the



spring," "the Holi," and "Radha's disguise" in poetry, may be said to be the most interesting and well conceived pieces. The selections from classical Hindee poets are well chosen, and are a proof of the exquisite taste of Baboo Harish Chandra, the editor and proprietor. This gentleman is a good Hindee scholar and poet, a correct and perspicuous commentator, and an amusing humourist and wit. He is happy in his contributors, all of whom are good scholars, and contribute able and learned productions.

In a word, the magazine is the first and best of its kind, and will occupy a foremost place in the current literature of India, and be of great service in reviving Hindee learning.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 13th June notices with pleasure the success which has attended Maharaj Vishodanand Swami's proposal for establishing a Sanscrit College at Benares. It has already been related that the Swami took upon himself the task of collecting subscriptions for this purpose from the Indian Chiefs and Princes, and with this view paid a visit to Cashmere, where the Maharajah promised him a grant of Rs. 12,000 per annum. He has since made an appeal to the other Rajahs and Maharajahs, and has succeeded in obtaining from them various perpetual annual endowments, as detailed below :—

|                                |        |            |
|--------------------------------|--------|------------|
| From the Maharajah of Gwalior, | ...    | Rs. 15,000 |
| „ „ Indore,                    | ... „  | 3,000      |
| „ „ Benares,                   | ... „  | 2,000      |
| From other sources,            | ... .. | „ 3,000    |

These sums, added to the grant of the Maharajah of Cashmere, make up the handsome sum of Rs. 35,000 per annum, and there is now every hope that the proposed college will soon be established. The Maharajah of Benares will be the patron, and the managing committee will consist of highly educated Hindoo gentlemen.

The writer remarks, that as Rs. 35,000 is the net annual income or profit, the actual amount raised may be said to be



seven lacs, which is highly creditable to the Hindoos, seeing that, notwithstanding the zealous and persevering exertions of Syud Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., and other Mahomedan gentlemen, only about Rs. 1,62,000 have been raised from the whole of India, which is raised to about three lacs by the grant of an equal sum by Government.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 23rd June deplures the growing scarcity of ancient Arabic and Sanscrit works, and suggests that, in order to preserve the oriental classics from extinction, Government should offer pecuniary rewards to encourage proprietors of native presses to publish reprints.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report:—

| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.                              | LANGUAGE.          | LOCALITY.      | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.       | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
|     |                                                   |                    |                |                 | 1874.       | 1874.            |
| 1   | <i>Vidhyá Vilás,</i>                              | Oordoo and Dogrit, | Jummoo,        | Weekly,         | June 1st    | June 19th        |
| 2   | <i>Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq,</i>                          | Oordoo,            | Allygurh,      | Not fixed,      | " 1st       | " 26th           |
| 3   | <i>Maqasid-ul-Akhhár,</i>                         | Ditto,             | Gurgaon,       | Weekly,         | " 1st week, | " 24th           |
| 4   | <i>Vidhyá Vilás,</i>                              | Oordoo and Dogrit, | Jummoo,        | Ditto,          | " 8th       | " 19th           |
| 5   | <i>Agra Akhhár,</i>                               | Oordoo,            | Agra,          | Tri-monthly,    | " 10th      | " 16th           |
| 6   | <i>Hindú Prakash,</i>                             | Ditto,             | Umritsur,      | Weekly,         | " 12th      | " 16th           |
| 7   | <i>Supplement to ditto,</i>                       | Hindee,            | Ditto,         | Ditto,          | " 12th      | " 16th           |
| 8   | <i>Muir Gazette,</i>                              | Oordoo,            | Meerut,        | Ditto,          | " 12th      | " 16th           |
| 9   | <i>Lauh-i-Mahfúz,</i>                             | Ditto,             | Moradabad,     | Ditto,          | " 12th      | " 16th           |
| 10  | <i>Akhhár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,</i>                 | Ditto,             | Lahore,        | Ditto,          | " 12th      | " 16th           |
| 11  | <i>Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette.</i> | Ditto,             | Jeypore,       | Ditto,          | " 12th      | " 18th           |
| 12  | <i>Malwa Akhhár,</i>                              | Marathi,           | Indore,        | Ditto,          | 12th        | 19th             |
| 13  | <i>Panjábi Akhhár,</i>                            | Oordoo,            | Lahore,        | Ditto,          | 13th        | 16th             |
| 14  | <i>Koh-i-Núr, ...</i>                             | Ditto,             | Ditto,         | Ditto,          | 13th        | 16th             |
| 15  | <i>Rohilkhund Akhhár,</i>                         | Ditto,             | Moradabad,     | Bi-weekly,      | 13th        | 16th             |
| 16  | <i>Akhhár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,</i>                   | Ditto,             | Lucknow,       | Weekly,         | 13th        | 19th             |
| 17  | <i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>                           | Oordoo and Hindee, | Gwalior,       | Ditto,          | 14th        | 17th             |
| 18  | <i>Lam-i-Núr,</i>                                 | Oordoo,            | Jounpore,      | Ditto,          | 14th        | 20th             |
| 19  | <i>Muhibb-i-Hind,</i>                             | Ditto,             | Meerut,        | Ditto,          | 2nd week    | 18th             |
| 20  | <i>Maqasid-ul-Akhhár,</i>                         | Ditto,             | Gurgaon,       | Ditto,          | 2nd do.,    | 24th             |
| 21  | <i>Dabdab-i-Sikandari,</i>                        | Ditto,             | Rampore,       | Ditto,          | 15th        | 18th             |
| 22  | <i>Kárnámah, ...</i>                              | Ditto,             | Lucknow,       | Ditto,          | 15th        | 18th             |
| 23  | <i>Anjuman Akhhár,</i>                            | Ditto,             | Shahjehanpore, | Ditto,          | 15th        | 18th             |
| 24  | <i>Khair Khwáh-i-'Alam,</i>                       | Ditto,             | Delhi,         | Tri-monthly,    | 15th        | 18th             |
| 25  | <i>Mufid-i-'Am,</i>                               | Ditto,             | Agra,          | Bi-monthly,     | 15th        | 18th             |
| 26  | <i>Kavi Vachaa Sudhá,</i>                         | Anglo-Hindee,      | Benares,       | Weekly,         | 15th        | 18th             |



|    |                             |     |                     |              |     |             |     |      |      |
|----|-----------------------------|-----|---------------------|--------------|-----|-------------|-----|------|------|
| 27 | Samay Vinod,                | ... | Oordoo and Hindee,  | Nynee Tal,   | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 15th | 18th |
| 28 | Vritt Dhard,                | ... | Marathi,            | Dhar,        | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 15th | 19th |
| 29 | Puttiala Akhbār,            | ... | Oordoo,             | Puttiala,    | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 15th | 19th |
| 30 | Sādiq-ul-Akbār,             | ... | Ditto,              | Bhawulpore,  | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 15th | 20th |
| 31 | Ab-i-Haydt-i-Hind,          | ... | Ditto,              | Agra,        | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 15th | 20th |
| 32 | Nasir-ul-Akbār,             | ... | Ditto,              | Delhi,       | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 15th | 20th |
| 33 | Almorah Akhbār,             | ... | Oordoo and Hindee,  | Almorah,     | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 15th | 22nd |
| 34 | Marwar Gazette,             | ... | Ditto,              | Jodhpore,    | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 15th | 22nd |
| 35 | Khurshid-i-Jahānīāb,        | ... | Oordoo,             | Agra,        | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 15th | 22nd |
| 36 | Muraqqa-i-Tahzīb,           | ... | Ditto,              | Lucknow,     | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 15th | 23rd |
| 37 | Vidhyā Vilās,               | ... | Oordoo and Dogrit,  | Jummoo,      | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 15th | 24th |
| 38 | Oudh Akhbār,                | ... | Oordoo,             | Lucknow,     | ... | Bi-weekly,  | ... | 16th | 17th |
| 39 | Nasim-i-Jounpore,           | ... | Ditto,              | Jounpore,    | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 16th | 18th |
| 40 | Matla-i-Nūr,                | ... | Ditto,              | Cawnpore,    | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 16th | 18th |
| 41 | Shola-i-Tūr,                | ... | Ditto,              | Ditto,       | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 16th | 18th |
| 42 | Jalwa-i-Tūr,                | ... | Ditto,              | Meerut,      | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 16th | 19th |
| 43 | Akmal-ul-Akbār,             | ... | Ditto,              | Delhi,       | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 16th | 19th |
| 44 | Nasir-ul-Akbār,             | ... | Ditto,              | Ditto,       | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 16th | 20th |
| 45 | Oordoo Akhbār,              | ... | Ditto,              | Ditto,       | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 16th | 20th |
| 46 | Kayasth Samachār,           | ... | Ditto,              | Lucknow,     | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 16th | 22nd |
| 47 | Khair Khwāh-i-Panjāb,       | ... | Ditto,              | Goojranwala, | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 16th | 22nd |
| 48 | Rifāh-i-'Am,                | ... | Ditto,              | Sealkote,    | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 16th | 22nd |
| 49 | Najm-ul-Akbār,              | ... | Ditto,              | Meerut,      | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 16th | 24th |
| 50 | Akhyār-ul-Akbār,            | ... | Ditto,              | Lucknow,     | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 16th | 25th |
| 51 | Rohilkhund Akhbār,          | ... | Ditto,              | Ditto,       | ... | Bi-weekly,  | ... | 17th | 20th |
| 52 | Akbār-i-'Am,                | ... | Ditto,              | Lahore,      | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 17th | 20th |
| 53 | Naf-ul-'Azīm,               | ... | Ditto,              | Ditto,       | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 17th | 22nd |
| 54 | Anwār-ul-Akbār,             | ... | Arabic,             | Lucknow,     | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 18th | 20th |
| 55 | Nūr Afshān,                 | ... | Oordoo,             | Loodhiana,   | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 18th | 20th |
| 56 | Akbār-i-'Alam,              | ... | Ditto,              | Meerut,      | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 18th | 22nd |
| 57 | Benares Akhbār,             | ... | Hindee,             | Benares,     | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 18th | 22nd |
| 58 | Asār-ul-Amsār,              | ... | Oordoo,             | Lucknow,     | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 18th | 23rd |
| 59 | Oudh Akhbār,                | ... | Ditto,              | Ditto,       | ... | Bi-weekly,  | ... | 19th | 20th |
| 60 | Allygurh Institute Gazette, | ... | Oordoo and English, | Allygurh,    | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 19th | 22nd |
| 61 | Lawrence Gazette,           | ... | Oordoo,             | Meerut,      | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 19th | 22nd |



| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.                              | LANGUAGE.          | LOCALITY.      | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.       | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
|     |                                                   |                    |                |                 | 1874.       | 1874.            |
| 62  | <i>Lauh-i-Mahfúz,</i> ...                         | Oordoo,            | Moradabad,     | Weekly,         | June 19th   | June 23rd        |
| 63  | <i>Hindá Prakásh,</i> ...                         | Ditto,             | Umritsur,      | Ditto,          | " 19th      | " 23rd           |
| 64  | <i>Supplement to ditto,</i> ...                   | Hindee,            | Ditto,         | Ditto,          | " 19th      | " 23rd           |
| 65  | <i>Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,</i> ...             | Oordoo,            | Lahore,        | Ditto,          | " 19th      | " 23rd           |
| 66  | <i>Malwá Akhbár,</i> ...                          | Marathi,           | Indore,        | Ditto,          | " 19th      | " 24th           |
| 67  | <i>Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette.</i> | Oordoo,            | Jeypore,       | Ditto,          | " 19th      | " 25th           |
| 68  | <i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...                        | Ditto,             | Meerut,        | Ditto,          | " 20th      | " 22nd           |
| 69  | <i>Oordoo Delhi Gazette,</i> ...                  | Ditto,             | Agra,          | Ditto,          | " 20th      | " 22nd           |
| 70  | <i>Nér-ul-Anwár,</i> ...                          | Ditto,             | Cawnpore,      | Ditto,          | " 20th      | " 22nd           |
| 71  | <i>Nér-ul-Afáq,</i> ...                           | Ditto,             | Ditto,         | Bi-monthly,     | " 20th      | " 22nd           |
| 72  | <i>Panjábi Akhbár,</i> ...                        | Ditto,             | Lahore,        | Weekly,         | " 20th      | " 22nd           |
| 73  | <i>Koh-i-Nér,</i> ...                             | Ditto,             | Ditto,         | Ditto,          | " 20th      | " 23rd           |
| 74  | <i>Saiyid-ul-Akhbár,</i> ...                      | Ditto,             | Delhi,         | Tri-monthly,    | " 20th      | " 23rd           |
| 75  | <i>Mayo Memorial Gazette,</i> ...                 | Ditto,             | Ditto,         | Ditto,          | " 20th      | " 23rd           |
| 76  | <i>Muir Gazette,</i> ...                          | Ditto,             | Meerut,        | Weekly,         | " 20th      | " 23rd           |
| 77  | <i>Rohilkhund Akhbár,</i> ...                     | Ditto,             | Moradabad,     | Bi-weekly,      | " 20th      | " 23rd           |
| 78  | <i>Agra Akhbár,</i> ...                           | Ditto,             | Agra,          | Tri-monthly,    | " 20th      | " 25th           |
| 79  | <i>Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,</i> ...               | Ditto,             | Lucknow,       | Weekly,         | " 20th      | " 26th           |
| 80  | <i>Khair Khwáh Oudh,</i> ...                      | Ditto,             | Ditto,         | Bi-monthly,     | " 21st      | " 24th           |
| 81  | <i>Anjuman Akhbár,</i> ...                        | Ditto,             | Shahjehanpore, | Weekly,         | " 21st      | " 25th           |
| 82  | <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbár,</i> ...                       | Ditto,             | Delhi,         | Ditto,          | " 21st      | " 25th           |
| 83  | <i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...                       | Oordoo and Hindee, | Gwalior,       | Ditto,          | " 21st      | " 26th           |
| 84  | <i>Lam-i-Nér,</i> ...                             | Oordoo,            | Jounpore,      | Ditto,          | " 21st      | " 29th           |
| 85  | <i>Muhibb-i-Hind,</i> ...                         | Ditto,             | Meerut,        | Ditto,          | " 3rd week, | " 26th           |
| 86  | <i>Kavi Vachan Sudhá,</i> ...                     | Anglo-Hindee,      | Benares,       | Ditto,          | " 22nd      | " 25th           |
| 87  | <i>Kárnámah,</i> ...                              | Oordoo,            | Lucknow,       | Ditto,          | " 22nd      | " 25th           |
| 88  | <i>Dabduba-i-Sikandari,</i> ...                   | Ditto,             | Rampore,       | Ditto,          | " 22nd      | " 25th           |
| 89  | <i>Puttiala Akhbár,</i> ...                       | Ditto,             | Puttiala,      | Ditto,          | " 22nd      | " 26th           |
| 90  | <i>Vritt Dhára,</i> ...                           | Marathi,           | Dhar,          | Ditto,          | " 22nd      | " 26th           |



|     |                                            |     |                     |     |              |     |              |     |      |      |      |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|------|------|------|
| 91  | Sádiq-ul-Akbbár,                           | ... | Oordoo,             | ... | Bhawulpore,  | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 22nd | "    | 27th |
| 92  | Márwár Gazette,                            | ... | Oordoo and Hindee,  | ... | Jodhpore,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 22nd | "    | 30th |
| 93  | Vidhyá Vilás,                              | ... | Oordoo,             | ... | Jummoo,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 22nd | "    | 30th |
| 94  | Nasim-i-Jounpore,                          | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Jounpore,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 23rd | "    | 24th |
| 95  | Oudh Akbbár,                               | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Lucknow,     | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | 23rd | "    | 24th |
| 96  | Mutla-i-Núr,                               | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Cawnpore,    | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 23rd | "    | 25th |
| 97  | Shola-i-Túr,                               | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 23rd | "    | 25th |
| 98  | Naf-ul-Azim,                               | ... | Arabic,             | ... | Lahore,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 23rd | "    | 29th |
| 99  | Akhyár-ul-Akbbár,                          | ... | Oordoo,             | ... | Lucknow,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 23rd | "    | 29th |
| 100 | Rohilkhund Akbbár,                         | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Moradabad,   | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | 24th | "    | 27th |
| 101 | Akbbár-i-'Am,                              | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Lahore,      | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 24th | "    | 27th |
| 102 | Jalwa-i-Túr,                               | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Meerut,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 24th | "    | 27th |
| 103 | Najm-ul-Akbbár,                            | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 24th | "    | 29th |
| 104 | Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,                      | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Goojranwala, | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 24th | "    | 30th |
| 105 | Rifáh-i-'Am,                               | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Sealkote,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 24th | "    | 30th |
| 106 | Oordoo Akbbár,                             | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Delhi,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 24th | "    | 30th |
| 107 | Benares Akbbár,                            | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Benares,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 25th | "    | 27th |
| 108 | Núr Afshán,                                | ... | Hindee,             | ... | Loodhiana,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 25th | "    | 29th |
| 109 | Khair Khwah-i-'Alam,                       | ... | Oordoo,             | ... | Delhi,       | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | 25th | "    | 29th |
| 110 | Akbbár-i-'Alam,                            | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Meerut,      | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 25th | July | 29th |
| 111 | Anwár-ul-Akbbár,                           | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Lucknow,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 25th | June | 4th  |
| 112 | Oudh Akbbár,                               | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | 26th | "    | 27th |
| 113 | Hindo-Prakásh,                             | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Umritsur,    | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 26th | "    | 29th |
| 114 | Supplement to ditto,                       | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Ditto,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 26th | "    | 29th |
| 115 | Allygurh Institute Gazette,                | ... | Hindee,             | ... | Allygurh,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 26th | "    | 29th |
| 116 | Shams-ul-Akbbár,                           | ... | Oordoo and English, | ... | Lucknow,     | ... | Bi-monthly,  | ... | 26th | "    | 29th |
| 117 | Lawrence Gazette,                          | ... | Oordoo,             | ... | Meerut,      | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 26th | "    | 29th |
| 118 | Lauh-i-Mahfúz,                             | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Moradabad,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 26th | "    | 30th |
| 119 | Akbbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,                 | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Lahore,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 26th | "    | 30th |
| 120 | Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette. | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Jeypore,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 26th | July | 2nd  |
| 121 | Malwa Akbbár,                              | ... | Marathi,            | ... | Indore,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 26th | "    | 2nd  |
| 122 | Meerut Gazette,                            | ... | Oordoo,             | ... | Meerut,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 27th | June | 29th |
| 123 | Oordoo Delhi Gazette,                      | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Agra,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 27th | "    | 29th |
| 124 | Núr-ul-Anwár,                              | ... | Ditto,              | ... | Cawnpore,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 27th | "    | 29th |



| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.     | LANGUAGE.          | LOCALITY.      | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.      | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| 125 | Koh-i-Núr.               | Oordoo,            | Lahore,        | Weekly,         | 1874, 27th | 1874, 30th       |
| 126 | Panjábi Akhbár,          | Ditto,             | Ditto,         | Ditto,          | 27th       | 1st              |
| 127 | Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind, | Ditto,             | Lucknow,       | Ditto,          | 27th       | 1st              |
| 128 | Rohilkhund Akhbár,       | Ditto,             | Moradabad,     | Bi-weekly,      | 27th       | 2nd              |
| 129 | Muir Gazette,            | Ditto,             | Meerut,        | Weekly,         | 28th       | 1st              |
| 130 | Akmal-ul-Akhbár,         | Ditto,             | Delhi,         | Ditto,          | 28th       | 2nd              |
| 131 | Gwalior Gazette,         | Ditto,             | Gwalior,       | Ditto,          | 28th       | 3rd              |
| 132 | Muhibb-i-Hind,           | Oordoo and Hindee, | Meerut,        | Ditto,          | 28th       | 4th              |
| 133 | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,     | Oordoo,            | Rampore,       | Ditto,          | 4th week,  | 1st              |
| 134 | Kárnámah,...             | Ditto,             | Lucknow,       | Ditto,          | 29th       | 2nd              |
| 135 | Vritt Dhárá,             | Marathi,           | Dhar,          | Ditto,          | 29th       | 3rd              |
| 136 | Anjuman Akhbár,          | Oordoo,            | Shahjehanpore, | Ditto,          | 29th       | 3rd              |
| 137 | Kavi Vachan Sudhá,       | Anglo-Hindee,      | Benares,       | Ditto,          | 29th       | 3rd              |
| 138 | Lun-i-Núr,               | Oordoo,            | Jounpore,      | Ditto,          | 29th       | 3rd              |
| 139 | Puttiala Akhbár,         | Ditto,             | Puttiala,      | Ditto,          | 29th       | 4th              |
| 140 | Sadiq-ul-Akhbár,         | Ditto,             | Bhawulpore,    | Ditto,          | 29th       | 1st              |
| 141 | Oudh Akhbár,             | Ditto,             | Lucknow,       | Bi-weekly,      | 30th       | 2nd              |
| 142 | Matla-i-Núr,             | Ditto,             | Cawnpore,      | Weekly,         | 30th       | 3rd              |
| 143 | Nasim-i-Jounpore,        | Ditto,             | Jounpore,      | Ditto,          | 30th       | 3rd              |
| 144 | Shola-i-Tur,             | Ditto,             | Cawnpore,      | Ditto,          | 30th       | 4th              |
| 145 | Agra Akhbár,             | Ditto,             | Agra,          | Tri-monthly,    | 30th       | 3rd              |
| 146 | Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,       | Oordoo and Hindee, | Ditto,         | Bi-monthly,     | 1st        | 4th              |
| 147 | Akhbár-i'Am,             | Oordoo,            | Lahore,        | Weekly,         | 1st        | 4th              |
| 148 | Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,    | Ditto,             | Goojranwala,   | Ditto,          | 1st        | 4th              |
| 149 | Rifáh-i'Am,              | Ditto,             | Sealkote,      | Ditto,          | 1st        | 4th              |
| 150 | Mayo Memorial Gazette,   | Ditto,             | Delhi,         | Tri-monthly,    | 1st        | 4th              |
| 151 | Samay Vinod,             | Oordoo and Hindee, | Nynce Tal,     | Bi-monthly,     | 1st        | 4th              |
| 152 | Núr Afshán,              | Oordoo,            | Loodhiana,     | Weekly,         | 2nd        | 4th              |
| 153 | Benares Akhbár,          | Hindee,            | Benares,       | Ditto,          | 2nd        | 4th              |
| 154 | Anwár-ul-Akhbár,         | Oordoo,            | Lucknow,       | Ditto,          | 2nd        | 4th              |
| 155 | Oudh Akhbár,             | Ditto,             | Ditto,         | Bi-weekly,      | 2nd        | 4th              |

ALLAHABAD : }  
The 21st July, 1874.

SOHAN LAL,  
Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.